REMARKS

Applicant notes with appreciation that the applicant's claim of foreign priority has been acknowledged. Applicant requests that formal acknowledgment the drawings have been accepted by provided in the next action.

Claims 1, 3, and 6 were rejected under 35 USC 112 as indefinite for reciting the phrase "or the like". Similarly, claim 11 was rejected under 35 USC 112 as indefinite for reciting the phrase "or like". Claims 1, 3, 6, and 11 have been amended to remove these phrases.

Claim 8 was objected to because of an informality relating to the phrase "inputting to". Claim 8 has been corrected.

Claim 19 was objected to because of an informality relating to the phrase "to one of claim 3". Claim 19 has been corrected.

Claims 1, 3, 6, 8, 9 and 11 have also been amended and formatted to make them clearer and more easily understood. Claim 19 has been amended to correct grammatical errors. The scope of these claims has not been changed.

The present invention provides a cellular telephone and method for efficiently and conveniently entering data (such as address and contact information) into the telephone. In the present invention, an onboard camera is used to take a picture of text to be input in the telephone. The text can be address, phone number, email address, name or other contact information. The text can be present on a business card, or can be handwritten on a sheet of paper, for example. The image is then analyzed by an "image analysis part" located in the phone. The text in the image is converted into code data, which is stored in the telephone. The code data is alphanumeric text (see page 8, lines 20-21, page 10, lines 21-25). Subsequently, the user can navigate through the code data and select portions of the code data (i.e., "items") to store. For example, the user may select name, email address, phone number and the like and organize these items in memory fields in the telephone. In this way, the present invention provides a fast and efficient system and method for entering text information.

The Office Action argues that US Patent 6,538,698 to Anderson teaches an image analysis part for converting an image to code data (i.e. alphanumeric text). This is wrong.

Anderson does not teach or suggest an image analysis part for analyzing an image and generating code data.

The Office Action asserts that Anderson at cols. 5 and 6 teaches an image analysis part. This is incorrect. Anderson does not teach or suggest an image analysis part or any other device, method, or software that can perform the function of converting an image into code data (i.e. alphanumeric text). Instead, Anderson teaches that an image can have image tags, of which there are several kinds: information tags, user tags, product tags, and automatic category tags. The automatic category tags of Anderson are very different from code data of the present invention. The automatic category tags of Anderson are used to categorize the images according to the subject matter of the image. For example, Anderson explains in col. 6, lines 1-16 that the automatic category tags can indicate if an image contains "persons" (e.g. by flesh tones in the image), nature scenes (e.g. by substantial green content), city images, water images and indoor images. The automatic category tags of Anderson are used to group images in categories. The automatic category tags do not indicate or store coda data derived from the image,

The automatic category tag capability of Anderson is very different from the image analysis and code data conversion of the present invention. In Anderson, the images are grouped according to the general subject matter of an image. The images are grouped (i.e. tagged) automatically, but are not analyzed to generate data from the image. The image is not converted to alphanumeric text or any other kind of data. In the present invention, the image is necessarily converted to alphanumeric code data (e.g. by character recognition). Anderson does not teach or suggest conversion of an image to code data.

Independent claims 1 and 3 each require that the potable telephone has "an image analysis part for recognizing the image and converting the image to code data". Anderson does not teach or suggest this essential feature of the present invention. Accordingly, the rejections of claims 1 and 3 must be withdrawn.

The rejection of claim 6 is also erroneous. Specifically, Anderson does not teach or suggest a control part as recited in claim 6. In claim 6, the control part extracts data (for each item) from the code data according to the identification code. For example, the control part may extract data relating to a contact name, email address, phone number or the like, and send the extracted data to the storing part for storage. Anderson does not

teach or suggest such a control part or functionality. In col. 4, lines 14-17, referred to in the Office Action, Anderson instead teaches that a dynamic random access memory (DRAM) can be used to store raw and compressed image data. The data may further be stored in a buffer for presentation on a liquid crystal display (LCD). Neither raw nor compressed image data corresponds to "code data" or "the data of each item" recited in claim 6. The "code data" and "data of each item" of claim 6 is alphanumeric text, for example relating to contact information such as name, email address, or the like. Nowhere does Anderson teach or suggest that data of items can be extracted from code data and registered in a storage part, as required by claim 6. Accordingly, the rejection of claim 6 is erroneous and must be withdrawn.

Similarly, the rejection of claim 8 is also erroneous. Specifically, Anderson does not teach or suggest a control part as recited in claim 8. In claim 8, the control part allows a user to specify data (e.g. name, email address, contact information etc.) to be taken from the code data and entered into the storing part. In this way, the user can organize information present in the code data (i.e. the data is organized into "items", which are stored). The Office Action refers to col. 3, lines 24-30 of Anderson as teaching a control part according to claim 8. This is wrong. In col. 3 Anderson instead teaches, in a very general sense, a CPU that controls the operation of the camera and allows simultaneous image capturing and image processing. Nowhere does Anderson teach or suggest that a user can control a cursor to specify which data is to be registered (i.e. stored), and items for organizing the data, as required by claim 8. Accordingly, the rejection of claim 8 is erroneous and must be withdrawn.

Kim does not make up for any of the deficiencies of Anderson. Specifically, Kim is related to transmitting voice and images between portable telephones. Paragraph 28, referenced by the Examiner is directed to storing image input, and has no disclosure whatsoever with extraction of code data. Neither Figure 10 nor Figure 1 (referred to in Paragraph 28) show any form of extraction. Note the summary in paragraph 8 where the image is processed and stored in memory in Kim.

Regarding claims 2 and 7, neither Anderson nor Kim et al. teach or suggest preliminarily registering identification codes. The tags of Anderson are different from identification codes of the present invention. Anderson's tags are used to provide

information about an image, such as focus setting, aperture setting, date, labels (e.g. "birthday" or "vacation"), and categories (e.g. nature scene, city image etc.). These tags provide information about the image. By comparison, the identification codes of the present invention provide information about the code data derived from the image. The two concepts are very different.

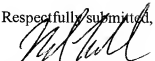
Regarding claims 12, 16, 17, and 18, neither Anderson nor Kim et al. teach data of a telephone set or scheduler. Paragraph 74 of Kim et al. teaches email and image transfer between mobile video phones (MVP).

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully requested that the application be reconsidered, that claims 1-20 be allowed, and that the application be passed to issue.

Should the Examiner find the application to be other than in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned at the local telephone number listed below to discuss any other changes deemed necessary in a telephonic or personal interview.

A provisional petition is hereby made for any extension of time necessary for the continued pendency during the life of this application. Please charge any fees for such provisional petition and any deficiencies in fees and credit any overpayment of fees for the petition or for entry of this amendment to Attorney's Deposit Account No. 50-2041 (Whitham, Curtis & Christofferson P.C.).

Respectfully submitted,



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